

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, February 9, 1864.

[No. 29.]

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms,
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. E. P. FENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. jan17tf

DENTISTRY.

D. R. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27tf

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in this City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board.

G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y
Jordan Silver Mining Co.
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1864. feb3-1m

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (5) dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of my Coal is identical with the famous Cannon Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City. jan18th

GEO. W. CARLETON.

NOTICE.

Mining Certificates, Stock etc.—Having received Plates, Cuts, Bank note paper and other material from California, we are now prepared to execute in the finest style, certificates of stock for Mining Companies incorporated either in this Territory, California, or Nevada.

ALL THE NECESSARY PRINTING for Mining Companies executed with neatness, and dispatch and on reasonable terms.

JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first annual meeting of the stockholders is called for Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m., at the Secretary's Office, in Salt Lake City.

The object of said meeting is to elect a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By Order of the President.
G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 21, 1864. feb5-2w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Company will be settled by George W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest in said Company. G. W. CARLETON, WM. GALBRAITH. feb5tf

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and

COMMODOUS SALOON at the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage. jan20 1tf

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by WALKER BROS. jan5-dwtf

BEGINNING LIFE.

I began life by running away from home. Boileau we were told was driven into his career by the hand of fate and the peck of turkey. Attila started in life with no other cause and capital than an old sword, and which he palmed off for the divine weapon of Mars; and Robespierre owed his political career to wetting his stockings, and there heard "words which burn," which fired his soul, and determined his course in life. My running away from home arose from a minor mortification caused by carrying a pretty girl over the brook.

Donald Lean and myself were good friends at fourteen years of age, and we both regarded, with little more than friendship, pretty Helen Graham, "our oldest girl at school." We romped and danced together, and this lasted for such a length of time, that it is with feelings of bewilderment that I look back upon the mystery of two lovers continuing friends. But the time was to come when jealousy lit her spark in my boyish bosom, and blew it into a consuming flame.

Well do I remember how and when the "green-eyed" perpetrated this incendiary deed. It was on a cold October evening, when Helen, Donald and myself were returning with our parents from a neighboring hamlet. As we approached a ford where the water ran somewhat higher than ankle deep, we proposed to carry Helen across as we were accustomed to with hands interwoven "chair fashion," and thus carried our pretty passenger over the brook. Just as we were in the middle of the water—which was cold enough to have frozen anything like feeling out of boys less hardy than ourselves—a faint pang of jealousy nipped my heart. Why it was I knew not, for we have carried Helen across the brook ere now without emotion, but this evening I thought or fancied that Helen gave Donald an undue preference by casting her arm around his neck, while she steadied herself on my side by holding the cuff of my jacket.

No flame can burn so quick, or with so little fuel as jealousy. Before we had reached the opposite bank, I wished Donald at "the bottom of the sea." Being naturally impetuous I burst out with—

"You need na hand sae gingerly, Helen, as if ye feared a fa. I can carry ye lighter than Donald can carry half of ye."

Surprised at the vehemence of my tone, our queen interposed with an admission that we were both strong, and that she had no idea of sparing my power. But Donald's fire was kindled, and he utterly denied that I was at all qualified to compete with him in feats of moral courage. On such topics boys are generally emulous, and by the time we reached the opposite bank, it was settled that the point should be determined by our singly bearing Helen across the ford in our arms.

Helen was to determine who carried her most easily, and I settled with myself privately in advance, that the one who had obtained the preference would really be the person who stood highest in her affections. The reflection stimulated me to exert every effort, and I verily believe to this day, that I could have carried Donald and Helen on either arm like feathers. But I must not anticipate.

We suffered all the rest of the party to pass quietly along, and then returned with Helen. With the utmost care I carried her like an infant to the middle of the water. Jealousy had inspired a warmer love, and it was with feeling unknown before that I embraced her beautiful form, and felt the pressure of her cheek against mine. All went swimmingly, or rather wadingly for a minute. But alas, in the very deepest part of the ford, I trod on a treacherous bit of wood, which rested, I suppose on a smooth stone. Over I rolled, bearing Helen with me, nor did we rise till fairly soaked from head to foot.

I need not describe the taunts of Donald, or the more accusing silence of Helen. Both believed that I had fallen from mere weakness, and my rival demonstrated his superior ability, bearing her in his arms a long distance on our homeward path. As we approached the house, Helen, feeling dry and better humored, attempted to conciliate me. But I preserved a moody silence. I was mortified beyond redress.

That night I packed up a few things and ran away. My boyish mind, sensitive and irritated, exaggerated the negation which it had received, and prompted me to better results than generally attend such irregularities. I went to Edinburgh, where I found an uncle, a kind-hearted, childless man, who employed me in his business. Wealth flowed upon him. I became his partner—went abroad—resided four years on the continent, and finally returned to Scotland, rich, educated, in short, everything but married.

One evening, while at a ball in Glasgow, I was struck by a lady of unpretending appearance, but whose remarkable beauty and high-toned expression indicated a mind of extraordinary power. I was introduced, but the Scottish names had long been unfamiliar to my ears, and I could not catch hers. It was Helen something, and there was something in the face, too, that seemed familiar—something suggestive of pleasure and pain.

But we became well acquainted that evening. I learned without difficulty her history. She was from the country, had been educated, her parents had lost their property, and she was now governess of a family of the city.

I was fascinated with her conversation, and was continually reminded by her grace and refinement of manner that she was capable of moving with distinguished success in a far higher sphere than that which fortune seemed to have allotted her. I was naturally not talkative, nor prone to confidence; but there was that in this young lady which inspired both, and I conversed with her as I had never conversed with any. Her questions of the various countries with which I was familiar indicated a remarkable knowledge of literature, and an incredible store of information.

We progressed in intimacy, and as our conversation turned upon the cause which induced so many to leave their native land, I laughingly remarked that I owed my own travels to falling with a pretty girl into a ford.

I had hardly spoken these words ere the blood mounted to her face, and was succeeded by a remarkable paleness. I attributed it to the heat of the room, laughed, and, at her request, proceeded to relate my ford adventure with Helen

Graham, painting in glowing colors the amiability of my love.

Her mirth during the recital, became irrepressible. At the conclusion, she remarked:

"Mr. Roberts, is it possible that you have forgotten me?"

I gazed an instant, remembered, and was dumbfounded. The lady with whom I had thus become acquainted was Helen Graham herself.

I hate, and so do you, reader, to needlessly prolong a story. We were soon married—Helen and I made our bridal tour to the old place; and as we approached in our carriage, I greeted a stout fellow working in a field, who seemed to be a better sort of laborer, or perhaps a small farmer, by inquiring some particulars relating to the neighborhood. He answered well enough, and I was about to give him sixpence, when Helen stayed my hand, and cried out in the old style—

"Hey, Donald, mon, dinna ye ken ye'r auld friends?"

The man looked up in astonishment. It was Donald Lean. His amazement at our appearance was heightened by its style; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could induce him to enter our carriage, and answer our numerous queries as to our friends.

Different men start in life in different ways. I believe that mine, however, is the only instance on record of a gentleman who owes wealth and happiness to rolling over with a pretty girl in a stream of water.

LOSSES OF THE WAR.—The loss of life to the Union armies since the war began to the present time, is variously estimated. A careful calculation of the aggregate number killed and wounded in all the battles and skirmishes during the past two years and a half give these figures:

Killed,	25,272
Wounded,	110,111

It is asserted that:

"Of the wounded received into hospitals not one-fifth die, and of all the wounded not more than one-fourth die or are seriously disabled. This is proved by the statistics of hospitals. The highest estimate of losses by fighting, then, is: killed outright, 25,272; died or disabled by wounds, 27,526. Thus we have 52,799 men killed or disabled."

The next thing to ascertain is the loss by disease. This is hard to get at until the war is over and the surgeon's reports are all sent in footed up. But from the best lights before us, it is safe to estimate the number at double those who are killed or die from the effect of wounds. Recapitulating the losses of the army since 1861, we have this result:

Killed in battle and died from the effects of wounds	52,799
Died of diseases of all kinds	105,598

Aggregate of men lost by war 158,397

This number is, in round numbers, one-sixth of all the soldiers who have enlisted, omitting the three months' men. On the other hand, it is admitted that the increase of able-bodied men, by alien immigration, and of youths arriving at sufficient maturity to bear arms, since the rebellion broke out, exceeds 400,000 men. If this be true, the increase of fighting men is more than twice as great as the loss occasioned by the tremendous effort to put down the rebellion.—Chicago Trib.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Tuesday Morning, February 9, 1864.

The Charges Against Gen. West.

Some time ago we printed in our telegraphic column an item announcing the arrest,—on serious charges—of Brig. Gen. Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, and Brig. Gen. J. R. West, Commanding the District of Arizona. As both these Generals are old Californians and left that State in command of California Volunteers, there was much interest felt among the troops here, as to the causes which led to the arrests mentioned.

We find in the *Missouri Republican* what purports to be a copy, or at least the substance of the charges against Gen. West, and print them below. For what Gen. Carleton was arrested—if indeed he has been—has not yet transpired.

When the California Column left that State for Arizona, Carleton was Colonel and West Lt. Colonel of the 1st Infantry, Cal. Vols. For his successful march and occupation of Territory before in the hands of the rebels, the former was promoted to be Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., and the latter raised to the same rank for gallant conduct in Arizona. Below is the article from the *Republican*, embodying the charges against Gen. West.

Charges Against Gen. West.

J. G. Knapp, U. S. Judge of the Third Judicial District, New Mexico, has, in a communication addressed to the Secretary of War, preferred sundry charges against Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, of California, now or recently commanding at Mesilla, Dona Ana county, New Mexico. Among these charges are the following:

1. Ordering one Smith, of Company G, First California Volunteers, to be shot, without trial or judgment of court-martial, which order was executed.

2. Ordering his men to fire on the people collected in the plaza or public square in Mesilla, where they had a right to be at the time, without giving them any warning, whereby one man and a boy were killed.

3. Grievously and wantonly oppressing and tyrannizing over the inhabitants, by ordering them to deliver up to his Quartermaster their wheat, corn, and other grain, without leaving them enough for seed, or the support of their families, allowing them less than \$1 39 a bushel, though the real value was far above that sum, and the persons thus despoiled and robbed could not replace it at that price, or anything like it.

Also, for forcibly dispossessing Charles Holcomb, a loyal citizen, of a house and workshop, which Holcomb had paid ten dollars a month for, in advance, for ten months—not making Holcomb any just allowance, after driving him out by threats of arrest, if he would not go peaceably.

4. Usurping the powers and duties of the civil officers of the Territory, to the effect of establishing a military despotism, to the great scandal of justice and the law, and to the disaffection of the people towards their Government, which, as represented by this General West, was held up to their eyes in the light of an odious tyrant.

(1.) In this: That he, West, set up a military tribunal, and through such pretended court, did arrest, try, pronounce judgment on and against citizens and persons not in the military employment of the Government, and in nowise amenable to such a court.

(2.) Usurping and assuming the office of Governor by appointing Judge of Probate, Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace in the county of Dona Ana.

(3.) Usurping the powers and duties of said Judge, and of the Sheriff and Treasurer of the county, by granting license to one Frank DeRuyter and others to sell spirituous liquors, for which license he received such a fee as he chose to fix, and, as is left to be inferred, pocketed it, since it is charged that the money was never paid over either into the County or Territorial Treasury.

(4.) Usurping the powers and duties of the Marshal, by seizing the property of one Augustine Maurine and others, suspected of treason, and holding such property while refusing possession of the Marshal, and thus preventing proceedings for its confiscation according to law.

(5.) Usurping the powers and duties of the Judge of the District Court and the Justices of the Peace, by seizing and holding many persons not in the military service of the United States, who, if guilty of crime, should have been taken before said Judge and Justices, but who, after a longer or shorter detention, were discharged without being informed of the cause of their arrest.

(6.) Licensing DeRuyter and others to set up gaming tables, a thing which is prohibited by the laws of the Territory, and receiving \$100 a month for license, and thereby encouraging and enticing men to break the laws

of the Territory, and undertaking, for a money consideration, to protect them in their violation of the law.

5. Arresting and imprisoning men not guilty of any crime, and denying them all communication with their friends.

In this, by arresting and imprisoning the Judge of the District, for the reason that the said Judge had ordered an alleged criminal, against the law of the Territory, to be brought before him for examination; and by incarcerating the Judge for three days, and preventing him from discharging his duty.

6. That Jos. R. West, in violation of his duty, has so used his power as to withhold aid from the civil Courts in the administration of the laws, and to hinder and delay the Courts to the great detriment of justices and the due execution of the law.

(1.) In this, that he refused to receive and hold in custody an alleged murderer, when requested so to do, notwithstanding he has often arrested persons not charged with crime, and held them in close confinement.

(2.) Also, that he has taken possession of property, claiming it to belong to the rebels, and has neglected to account for the same, and to take any steps to have it proceeded against according to law; but, on the contrary, refused to allow the Marshal, who was acting under the directions of the District Attorney, to take possession of the same, in order that it might be proceeded against as the law, which he is bound to obey, expressly requires.

(3.) Also, that he has wrongfully adjudicated the rights of parties by pronouncing judgment of condemnation on their property, proceeding, without appraisal, to use the same, ostensibly for the United States.

7. That said Joseph R. West has neglected and refused to protect the persons, property and rights of the inhabitants against Indian outrages.

(1.) In this, that he has neglected to pass troops over the road between Fort Craig and Dona Ana, to guard the same, though he well knew that the road was unsafe and dangerous by reason of hostile Indians, numbers of persons having been killed during the time the road was left so unguarded.

(2.) Also, that he has refused to give an escort for the United States Mail over said road, in consequence of which the mail has been robbed by Indians and a mail-carrier killed, resulting in depriving the inhabitants of mail accommodations.

8. Interfering with the exercise of the elective franchise, contrary to his duty as an officer of the army, and attempting to control elections within the county, by furnishing conveyance at the expense of the Government for persons engaged in electioneering for candidates whom he favored.

9. That said Joseph R. West has caused packages of letters in the U. S. mail, which had been directed to Las Cruces, Mesilla, and other points, to be opened at Fort Craig, and then causing such letters as were directed to himself and other selected persons, to be picked out and forwarded to himself and these other favored persons, by military express, while he refused to forward the other letters.

The complainant adds that he could greatly swell the list of charges and specifications, by other numerous offences, but he omits to do so, as they are of a military character, or are provable under the charges submitted.

These charges have been forwarded to the War Department, where, we presume, considering their number and gravity, and the source whence they originate, they will receive immediate attention.

The *Sacramento Bee* says that a Prospecting Company has been organized in Virginia City, the field for whose intended operations is Arizona. The company is to be mounted, and to number one hundred and fifty men. The officers are Louis La Page, Major; Edward Byrne, Captain; John F. Keller, First Lieutenant; Wm. B. Sweringer, Second Lieutenant; Cal. McCarty, Third Lieutenant; J. E. Brokaw, Quartermaster; J. Brown, Commissary; W. Wright, Secretary.

The California Northern R. R. is so nearly completed to Oroville that the citizens of that place are making arrangements for the event, and have determined that the celebration shall take place upon the arrival of the first train of through passenger cars.

Telegraph communication is now established between California and Oregon, the line of the California State Telegraphic Company having been completed to Jacksonville, in Oregon, on the 22d ult.

CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Excitement in regard to Repeal of the Specific Contract Act—Soldier's votes decided to be Unconstitutional.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4th.

There was a tremendous mass meeting in and around Music Hall, last evening, for the purpose of protesting against the repeal by the Legislature, of the Specific Contract Act. This Act provides Liens for enforcing payment of debts in gold when persons contract so to do; laborers can collect wages in gold if employers so agree when engaging. The meeting was composed mainly of working men, who fear that they will be paid Greenbacks should the repeal take place. They were intensely earnest. John W. Dwinelle, Elisha Cook, C. P. Rankin and others addressed them acceptably. The Sub-Treasurer, Cheesman, attempted to address them, favoring repeal; storms of hisses drowned his voice, and the crowd cried, "down you hireling," accompanied with demonstrations making it prudent for Cheesman to retire to a place of safety.

The city is fairly on fire on this question. The people generally believe that the introduction of paper money will unsettle values, encourage dishonesty, aggrandize speculators, oppress laborers, and do the General Government no good whatever; that the State whose staple production is gold, can afford to use it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7th.

Mass meetings are being held in the principal Towns and Cities of the State, for protesting against the repeal of the Specific Contract Act. They evince great unanimity in favor of using gold currency for all California business transactions.

The Supreme Court, in the Tuolumne county contested election case, have decided that it is unconstitutional for soldiers to vote.

Business of the week, now ended, has been large in various departments. An unusual amount of groceries and provisions have been shipped to Oregon and British Columbia.

THE SEASON.—We have had in California the hot year, the cold year, the year of drouth and the year of floods. It now seems as if the present year would be distinguished as the year without a Winter. The fields are green, the "cat-tails" are on the willows, the newspapers are returning thanks for ripe strawberries, and the martins are flying delighted with the existing condition of affairs.—*Sac. Bee.*

If you desire a little Winter, we should be most happy to exchange places with you. We have a great amount of snow and any amount of cold, and can't say that we are "delighted with the existing condition of affairs" here.

The *Austin Reveille* says that the Fountain Mill at Jacobsville is now lying idle for want of rock to crush. This does not speak well for Reese River.—*Ex.*

Send the mill out here in the Spring. It will have enough to do, and will pay too.

"Oh Golly! hell's laid an egg, said a darkey, when a shell bursted in Charleston.

THEATER!

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1864.

The Grand and Entire Performance of **PROFESSOR SIMMONS**

The Renowned **BASILICONTHAUMATURGIST**

In his Marvelous, Magic and Mystic Feats of **NECROMANCY**,

Terific and absolutely confounding **Paradoxes**.

PROFESSOR SIMMONS

Has recently performed in all the chief Cities of **CHINA, JAPAN, THIBET, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM and AUSTRIA**.

BEFORE

The Emperor of China at Peking, The Teyoon of Jeddo, The Foutai and Tantai of Shanghai, Prince Satsuma and Site at Nagasaki, The Governors and Princes of Japan at Yokohama, The two Kings of Siam at Oruslo, The Grand Lama of Thibet, The Khan of Grim Tartary, The Mogussite of Cochinchina, The Ducks of Borneo, The King of the Gorillas in Central Africa, All the Governors of Australia, The Sentries of Alcatraz, San Francisco, Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, at Acapulco, Baffo Jim, the Chief of the P. Utah Indians, Arconus Ward, and the twelve Banquet Robbers who were executed at Banquet City, The Select Men of Waterford, Maine, and the Presidents of the various Banqueting Halls on the Stations East of Bridger.

The following will be the Great Weird, Wondrous, Basiliconthaumaturgical and Inevitably Incomprehensible

PROGRAMME:

Previous to the rise of the curtain, there will be an Enharmonic Prolegomena by the Orchestra.

Mystery No. 1.—The Magic Wore Handkerchief of Othello's mother. "That handkerchief did an Egyptian to my mother give; there's magic in the web of it." Or the Transposing Textile Problem.

Mystery No. 2.—The Columbian Paradox, or the Ontological Labyrinth of Porphyxity.

Mystery No. 3.—Pecunious Conversation, or very Dollars and Intimations from articulate silver.

Mystery No. 4.—The perplexity of a Pomace Pizzle, or how one apple can be grown to beat a value of twenty dollars, and made to ripen on a frost night better than in the laughing sunlight of a sunny climate.

Mystery No. 5.—Christopher Columbus; on his and the completeness of revelation, as illustrated by anything can be placed where nothing can go, and nothing can be compressed until it becomes something considerable.

Mystery No. 6.—Plum pudding problematilities, or a very familiar illustration of the applicability of woven textures to the construction of conical steves for the providing of Basiliconthaumaturgical Banquets.

Mystery No. 7.—The great Japanese Papillo-mous puzzle, taught the Professor by the principal jester to the court of Prince Satsuma, Japan.

Mystery No. 8.—The great Abracalabra Secret of Confucius, which after having lain dormant for two thousand years, was reconstituted in China specially for imparting to Professor Simmons.

Mystery No. 9.—The Chronological and Panistical Inexhaustibility, or the intimate association of Watches and Hot Rolls.

Mystery No. 10.—Thomas Zwiwiddidethy, the learned traveler, who can travel much faster than the lightning stages from Salt Lake to Denver City.

Mystery No. 11.—How to make Artemus Wards by the wholesale, without immaterially co-mingling the co-ordinate tangential forces with the primum mobile, except so far as regards the sumptuous banquets of the Overland Mail.

Mystery No. 12.—The great Forster feat of writing on the arm in Letters of Blood, or the Incarnadined Chirography.

Mystery No. 13.—The Calculator which admits of no more adding, dividing or multiplying; being the great mathematical puzzle which occasioned the building of the pyramids and the short route over the Sierra Nevada.

N. B.—The Professor will perform his feats *velociously quam asparagi coquende.*

PRICES AS USUAL.

BABIES IN ARMS, \$10 EXTRA.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEER RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.

Feb. 8-10 JULIAN AVET, Prop'r.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF

announcing to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

In the daguerrean art, at prices to suit.

Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T.

Jan 25-81

UNION HOUSE.

ON Main Street, G. S. L. City, one door north of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse. Meals at all hours, and at the most reasonable rates.

OYSTER SUPPER!

served up on the shortest notice, and in first rate style.

Apr 2-81 T. R. MILLER & CO.

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by

Jan 25-81 WALKER BROS

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Foreign News.

New York, Feb. 6th.
Edinburg and Liverpool, the 20th, Copenhagen Jan. 20th. Rigsraod commenced the discussion of the address and all parties who declared unconditional adherence to the November Constitution are pledged to the independence of Denmark.

A Saxon Battalion, at Kiel suddenly received marching orders and leave to-day for the northwest of Holstein, where the Saxon contingent will be concentrated.

The Austrian troops, destined for Schleswig, have commenced marching and are expected at Kiel to-morrow.

Extensive Expedition down the Mississippi--Mobile soon to fall.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5th.

Brief mention has heretofore been made of those dispatches in regard to the extensive expedition down the Mississippi. The general impression seems to be it will co-operate with Banks in a combined land and naval attack on Mobile. Gen. Sherman commands the land forces from the north. Admiral Porter, the fleet. Every gun-boat has been ordered to join the fleet, and every available transport pressed into the service for carrying troops. Seventeen large steamers were taken at Cairo on the 16th ult. On the 24th the 6th division of the 16th army corps, of over eight thousand men, left Columbus. At Memphis great activity prevails.

Corinth was evacuated on the 25th, and everything of value brought to Memphis. The railroad east of Lagrange was abandoned at the same time and the whole force holding the country between Corinth and Memphis has gone down the river, under command of Gen. Hurlbut. A large and effective cavalry expedition has been organized under Gen. A. J. Smith, Grant's Chief of Cavalry. This expedition will make an extensive raid through the heart of Mississippi, and Alabama and Georgia; to look after railroads, cotton and negroes. The force will probably number about twelve thousand. In Louisiana, also, things are working. Troops are being hurried over Lake Ponchartrain and Louden, at Madisonville, to co-operate with the northern expedition.

Early Driven from Moorefield.

WHEELING, (Va.) Feb. 5th.

A dispatch from Col. Mulligan, says: After six hours fighting, we succeeded in driving Early from Moorfield, his cavalry pursuing, and was sharply engaged with Rosseau on the south side of the Fort.

Casualties, etc., in the Fire of Colt's Pistol Factory.

HARTFORD, Feb. 5th.

Several lives were lost by the falling in of one building of Colt's Pistol Factory. The loss, it is believed will exceed half a million dollars; insured for \$750,000. The new building in which the Minnie rifles were made is saved. The original building, with all the machinery, etc., is destroyed. Out of 700 workmen employed, one-half will be thrown out of employment.

Loss by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5th.

The steamer, Taylor took fire this morning; the flames communicated to the tow-boat Taylor, loaded with commissary stores for Nashville. Government loss, fifty thousand dollars. The boats are valued at fifty-two thousand.

Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5th.

Additional by the Arabia: Maximilian not only accepts but will immediately assume the sceptre and visit Paris as the Emperor of Mexico.

It is expected the Danes would defend Danerwich to the last extremity.

Rebel Reports.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5th.

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday, has the following: Jackson, Miss., Jan. 28th:—Fifteen transports, with troops, arrived at Vicksburg on the 25th. The enemy is in force along the Big Black. General Sherman and Staff, with three or four regiments, is reported to have passed up the Yazoo to Mechanicsburg where he met the 2d Texas regiment which fell back. Heavy demonstrations are being made towards Ponchartrain. The enemy, said to number ten thousand, is advancing from the Coast below.

Longstreet's Head-Quarters at Morristown, Tenn.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Jan. 29th.

Longstreet's Head-Quarters are moved to this place. The enemy attacked General Martin, with superior force, beyond French Broad River, Wednesday, and after a severe fight, compelled him to retire with the loss of two pieces of artillery, and 200 killed, wounded and missing.

Bombardment of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29th.

The enemy, at 9 o'clock last night, opened fire on Sumter. During the night 123 shells were thrown; 83 burst in and over the fort. The firing continued all day, and is still going on this evening. No casualties and no damage to the Fort.

Interesting News from Texas and places in the South.

Houston, (Texas,) Jan. 11th.

We have accounts of another serious Indian raid in Cook county, in which twelve or fifteen people were killed by Indians armed and equipped by Yankees.

Fifteen millions of confederate money, that run the blockade from eastern ports to Havana, had safely reached Monterey, Mexico, en-route to the trans-Mississippi department and has been attached by the English house of Milmo & Co., at Matamoras, for alleged failure on the part of a Quartermaster and an agent of the Confederate States Government in meeting his contracts for cotton. The same house has attached a large amount of cotton in transitu, in Mexico, belonging to our Government, on the same account.

Gen. Hamilton, Abolition appointee, as Military Governor of Texas, had a public reception at Matamoras. The Governor, at the banquet in a speech, announced that in case the French advance on Matamoras the Yankees would help the Mexicans whip them out.

The Yankee force at Saluria and Dakew's Point, number about twelve thousand men. They occupy Indianola with a small garrison, and have visited Lavacca. No damage done there, save sacking a few houses. The railroad from Lavacca to Victoria is thoroughly destroyed. They also landed a force of a few hundred, one day last week in the upper part of Matagorda Peninsula, for the purpose of cutting off fifteen of our pickets below them. The pickets escaped. A company of men, attempting last week, to cross from the main land to the Peninsula, were caught in a storm and fifteen men perished.

The Proclamation of Lincoln created excitement.

The health and spirits of the troops are good, and the organization of the army is thorough.

The Examiner learns that 60 Yankee prisoners escaped Thursday night from the prison at Danville, Va.

The Telegraph Operators in the principal cities of the South have formed a secret league, and Thursday last they struck for higher wages. The strike causes serious inconvenience to government. These Operators will be put into the army and in a few weeks it is hoped the Lines will be at full work again. The Enrolling officers are proceeding with their work as rapidly as possible.

Rumored Attack by Farragut.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5th.

A Washington dispatch to the Ledger, says: Rumors are current of a combined attack by the fleet under Farragut and some 20,000 troops by the way of Pascagoula, made Saturday last. If this is so, we shall probably hear of it through the Richmond papers directly.

Quakers to be Exempted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5th.

Special to the Post: The House Committee on Military Affairs will probably agree to exempt Quakers.

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed to the Senate bill increasing the pay of Inspectors of Customs, one dollar a day.

A direct line of telegraph is being established between Auburn and Sacramento, on the line of the Pacific Railroad. It will be in working order in a few days.

Governor Nye has commissioned Mr. E. B. Blake as Captain in the First Regiment of Nevada Territory Volunteers.

Seward, American Consul at Shanghai, has received the appointment of United States Consul General of China.

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. All Jewelry repaired by him he guarantees to give satisfaction. Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies' Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, etc. in fact every thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T. jan19dtf

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House.

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. jan5tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

THEATER!!

GREATER SALT LAKE CITY!!

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT.

The Popular Artists, MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN, and MR. E. SNOW, are engaged.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10th, 1864.

LAST NIGHT OF SHAKESPEARE'S

OTHELLO,

The Moor of Venice.

OTHELLO, (His last appearance,) - MR. E. SNOW
IAGO - MR. S. M. IRWIN
DESEMONA - MRS. S. M. IRWIN
For full particulars, see bills of day.

To conclude with the Popular Farce,

THE VALET DE SHAM.

Characters by MESSRS. MARGERTS, MCKENZIE, SIMMONS and Mesdames CLAWSON and ROMNEY.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting
SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call. dec18-23m

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

JUST COMPLETED

and in

FINE RUNNING ORDER,

My new

GRIST MILL,

NEPHI CITY, JUAB COUNTY, U. T.

I Respectfully solicit the patronage of

THE PUBLIC,

And will endeavor to accommodate

CITIZENS and MERCHANTS.

February 8th, 1864. **JOHN HAGUE.**
feb8 1mp

GOLD! GOLD!!

THE undersigned thanks his numerous friends for past patronage, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Gold and Silver worked with every design of jewelry. W. JONES.
Two doors south of the U. S. Subsistence Store-house, Main Street, Great Salt Lake City. jan9-1m

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer. jan27tf

POTATOES FOR SALE!

BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, LAMS, CHEESE and a general assortment of Produce constantly on hand and for sale at

GREER'S Variety Store,
East Side of Main Street,
Great Salt Lake City.
feb2-1mp

BODENBURG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRINTS,

BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS, DENIMS, SATINETS, JEANS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, HICKORY TWEEDS,

And a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Fall and Winter

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery,

And a large and General Stock of

Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

Call and Examine our New Stock, at the old stand of
HOWER, BARNES & CO., East Temple street.
e11ddf **BODENBURG & KAHN**

This is the indignant reply of loyal Northern ladies, to a desponding patriot, who, looking at our military reverses with folded arms, asks, "What shall we do?"

"We'll go down Ourselves."

BY HENRY C. WORK.

"What shall we do, as years go by,
And peace remains a stranger—
With Richmond yet in rebel hands,
And 'Washington in danger?'
What shall we do for leader, when
Old Age this race is cropping?"
I asked some ladies whom I met,
And didn't it set them hopping!
Chorus—"What shall we do? What shall we do?"
Why, lay them on the shelves,
And we'll go down ourselves,
And teach the rebels something new!"

"What shall we do when armies march
To storm the rebel quarters,
If, as of yore, their marches end
Beside Potomac's waters?
May not we call our soldiers home?
May not we think of stopping?"
I strove to frame the question fair—
But didn't it set them hopping!
"What shall we do?" etc.

What shall we do when all the men
For battle have enlisted—
And yet the rebels hold their ground,
And law is yet resisted?
Instead of doing as I should—
The theme politely dropping—
I ventured yet one question more:
Oh, didn't it set them hopping!
"What shall we do?" etc.

A Voice from Arkansas.

On Monday, Jan. 11th, Gen. Gantt of Arkansas, spoke briefly at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati. A portion of his speech, we give below, deeming it too significant to be passed by:

In writing my letter to the people of Arkansas, I gave great offence to the leaders of the rebellion; and it could not have been otherwise. I struggled hard not to write that letter, for I am a Southern man. But I saw the rebellion was only a struggle to extend and perpetuate negro slavery; I saw my people, whom I love so well, groaning beneath the despotism of Jeff Davis and his minions, and I could not be silent. I desired to retire from the struggle and seek some corner where I could live in peace, unobserved. But with these facts before me, how could I but speak. Then, when I spoke, through that letter, there was raised against me by the copperheads of the North, a cry that I did it with a view to office. But I told them, as I now tell you that I would not accept any office or emolument which it is in the power of the people or their President to give. I wanted only to see peace restored to my people. I would that God would blast all demagogues, and place true men in office. In the first days of this Government, when the Ship of State started out on its voyage, our Fathers had ever before them a warning that it might be wrecked on the rock of slavery. It has been to the people of the South the root of all their evils—this slavery—a subject of continual commotion. In 1860, when the people were so agitated on the subject, I did all in my power to allay the excitement. I called upon them to bear in mind that the Constitution gave them sufficient guarantees for the safety of slavery; but they wanted new and additional guarantees. Mr. Lincoln had truthfully said, in Illinois, that slavery and freedom could not exist together, and that it must be all slavery or all the other thing; and the people of the South, fearing that it was going to be all the other thing, cried out for more guarantees of the safety of the institution. And when the blow was struck, we found that the Confederacy was based on negro slavery—established solely for the perpetuation of that institution. We had never divided the Government of our fathers; and we found, to our grief, that in our anxiety for the safety of slavery we had founded a government on no principle of patriotism—merely as a matter of dol-

lars and cents. We thought you wanted to drive slavery in to a corner where it would sting itself to death, and we wanted to protect it. We thought we would have a government all to ourselves, where this institution would not be interfered with, and we hoped still further to strengthen it, in the course of time, by grasping the island adjacent to our States; by annexing Mexico, and by reaching forward even, and swallowing some of the anacondas of South America. [Laughter.] This was all before Lincoln's Proclamation. But what was the result? Delaware would not come with us; Maryland hesitated, and then clung to the old flag; Kentucky did not respond. She hesitated in gloom and amid fields of blood, and then, emerging from the cloud, shone brightly as ever in the collection of stars. Missouri, too, long a scene of bloody conflict, has returned to the Union. She toppled amid the wreck and disorder, but again sparkles in the Nation's coronet of stars. This looked bad to us. Slavery seemed worse hemmed in than ever before, and we feared we should be forced to abandon it and the struggle. We waited long and patiently for our recognition by foreign powers. But, instead of that, came Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. [Prolonged applause.] I don't think the vast importance of that measure was fully understood, either by the people or the President himself, when it was issued. We of the South certainly did not fully or nearly appreciate it. But first came his notice, and at this we laughed.

What, said we, has Lincoln or his Government to do with us, that sends us his notices. Let him try it on, and see what good it will do him. Sure enough, the famous Emancipation Proclamation was issued. But still we laughed. What does his Proclamation amount to, said we. Our Government doesn't ratify it; it doesn't affect our Constitution. But armies had been raised, and under the old flag the legions of the North and West bore down upon us, and they brought with them—the Proclamation! [Cheers.] We called them Lincoln's hordes, but with their appearance the manacles fell from our slaves, and they were free. We in the interior saw this result along the rivers, and we pitied our friends who were thus feeling the effects of the Proclamation; but we soon felt the same trouble, and we laughed no more on that subject. And here let me express my belief that God Almighty intended this war to be the deathblow to slavery. From the first, we can trace circumstances and signals which point unmistakably to this fact. Every circumstance in this rebellion shows a struggle in the nature of things to free the Nation from the blight of this curse. And we will throw it off and be a more homogeneous and united people than before. The people of the South did not understand this at first, but they are beginning to learn it, and to see the philosophy of events. Many of us see it now, and desire the evil uprooted forever. I believe this war nearly ended. I believe that if certain men in the North will stop talking about peace and conservatism, and use every effort in support of the war, that the rebellion would be so pushed as to collapse by spring-time. You would think, if you visited us in Arkansas, that the seat of Abolitionism had been transferred from New England to Arkansas. Our people have a right—God knows—to be sick of slavery, and they are sick of it. Oh! so sick. They can point to desolated homes; devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages as a monument of slavery. They turn from it with loathing indescribable. But while we who

are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North who would force us to keep this curse with us. We would return to our allegiance with slavery blotted from our State Constitution. What a sight is here presented. I tell you my friends that if you desire to prolong this war, you have only to continue this talk of conservatism. There is nothing that has more assisted Jeff. Davis than this conservative, peace party of the North. The work of that party, he said, was the first ray of light he had perceived and rejoiced at during this whole struggle. Let me appeal to you, then, to drop this talk of conservatism, and support the war measures which are in force. You people of Ohio have done a glorious work in this war, your soldiers have bravely represented this State on many a battle-field glorious to the arms of the Union. But never did Ohio strike such a blow at the rebellion as when her voice gave a hundred thousand majority in favor of the principles represented by Hon. John Brough. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] That was one of the most terrible blows the rebellion ever received. It was the greatest victory of the age. Its moral force is above all computation. And your own city of Cincinnati, in its great Sanitary Fair, has achieved another victory, which will have a great influence in the cause of freedom.

But, if I return again to the subject of the people of Arkansas, you must not consider me tiresome, for it is one of great importance to me and my people. As an example of the intense desire of our people to return to the Union, and have slavery abolished, I will relate one incident. A regiment of eight hundred Arkansas soldiers who have served in Mr. Price's army returned home. I was requested to address them, and I did so. These men represented one fourth of the State, for many of them, privates though they were, were prominent citizens—professional men, judges of the courts, legislators, etc., before the war. At the close of my address I took a vote on the question of returning to allegiance to the old Government with slavery abolished. And how many votes, think you, were given in favor? Just eight hundred! There was not a man of them who was not in favor of returning to his allegiance and having the curse of slavery removed from off his State.

Some people of the North have said that I do not represent the people of my State. But they will soon see that I do. They will see that I represent a people terribly in earnest in this matter—and people who, in four months time, will be back under the old flag with the curse of negro slavery removed from their shoulders. And when we are back, we want people from the North to come to us. We will remove the obstruction of slavery and invite you people of Ohio to come with us, and exchange a portion of your greenbacks for a portion of our land. There are fair-haired, bright eyed daughters of Ohio with us, who came to us years ago, and who, during this terrible war, have waited anxiously for the appearance of the old flag. They will wait as anxiously for your appearance, and so will we all. We need more people in Arkansas—people to till the broad lands which await their coming—people to assist us in bringing that State to a prosperity, within the next five years such as she has never enjoyed before. All of which we intend to do, and shall do.

Consul General, Hon. J. R. Giddings, has been held to answer in the late action against him, by the court at Montreal. His bail are held for whatever damages may be done.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT.

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS,
and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market;

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,
HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

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A. GILBERT.

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

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